Considering the nature of

MOISSAN MADE A DIAMOND

WITH HIS ELECTRIC FURNACE BE FORE & NEW YORK AUDIENCE.

Billen Volatilized Into a Violet Gas-Bellifant Demonstration by the Dis-tinguished French Chemist at the College of Physicians and Surgeons.

Before an appreciative audience that completely filled the large lecture room of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, M. Henri Moissan of the Institute of France and of the Académis des Sciences, who is known throughout the world for his chemical investigations with very high temperatures and his researches into the nature and applications of the carbides, delivered a lecture last night on the uses of the electric furnace and the resuits obtained by it, accompanied by some brilliant experiments. The audience consisted chiefly of persons interested in chemistry, students, professors, electricians, and engineers, with a sprinkling of ladies, and followed the speaker with close attention during the hour and a half that the lecture lasted, M. Moissan spake in French, and while some of his hearers inderstood his words, the rest understood the chemical points he was expounding.

M. Moleson is a man of about forty-five years, of medium height and slender build. His face is a striking one, his hair and beard are jot black, streaked with gray, and his smile is very pleasant. Ho spoke easily and unaffectedly, in a clear, melodious voice.

He explained that while the carbon compounds have been studied with great care by organic chemists during the past fifty years, the study of the different stages through which parbon passes had been comparatively neglected. In his endeavors to obtain pure carbon, the ordinary amorphous carbon, lampblack, containing from 10 to 15 per cent. of impurities, he had und it necessary to use very high temperatures and had succeeded in obtaining one form of pure carbon, graphite. High temperature alone, however, would not yield the crystallized form of carbon, diamond. He set to work to find out the composition of diamonds by reducing some to ashes. In all, whether they came from the Cape of Good Hope or from Brazil, he found iron, save in one very pure green hard stone from Brazil. By the study of the nature of the ground and of the geological formation in which Cape diamonds are found, he found that the earth, besides graphite and microscopic diamonds, always contained granite. Granite is the product of great pressure, and this fact led him to the idea that diamonds might also be obtained by pressure. As cast iron increases in volume in passing from the liquid to the solid state, he was led to believe that if an element of carbon were enclosed in a globule of cast fron that was cooling it would be subjected to the requisite pressure.

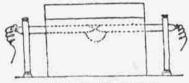
In order to obtain a heat sufficiently great and at the same time to be able to measure it, he devised the simple form of electric furnace with which the experiment last evening was performed. It consists of two clay bricks, the lower one about eighteen inches square and a foot deep, the upper one about six inches deep, In the lower one is hollowed out an elliptical hole to contain the crucible, while two carbon electrodes pass from the cavity to the exterior, where they are connected with the electrical battery. The upper brick serves for a cover. M. Moisson first sprinkled the cavity with magnesia in order to prevent the formation of calcium carbide. He then placed it in the crucible, into which he had put ome soft iron filings and charcoal, covered it with the top brick, and turned on the current.

In three minutes the indicator showed a temperature of 2,500° Fabrenheit. The clay was bolling and flaming before the eyes of the audience when M. Moisson put his hand on the top brick and kept it there to show that the heat

did not come through. At the end of ten minutes the process was complete. M. Moisson lifted the top with his hands, though its under side was a white, hot mass of flame, and after holding it up for a while dropped it into some water.

The crucible he took out with tongs and also dropped into cold water. He explained that the first time he had cooled the mass in that way he had taken every possible precaution, expecting an explosion, but that after repeating the process three hundred times without an accident he feit that the audience was safe.

On breaking the crucible he took out an ingot the size of a leaden bullet and explained the processes by which the iron would have to be eliminated in order to get at the crystallized carbon that was probably within it. The diamond will have no commercial value, as the largest he has succeeded in making is only one millimetre in diameter.



MOISSAN'S ELECTRIC PURNACE.

The form of the crystals varies according to the method used in cooling. When water is used the diamond is often full of black specks, which jewellers call crapauds "pogs," and which detract from the value of a stone. M. Molssan was delighted to discover these spots, as they proved to him that he was following in the track of nature.

When molten lead is used to cool the crucible the crystal takes the shape of a small rectangular figure, sometimes with the sharp edges rounded, but when mercury is used the crystal is a regular octahedron. Some of the last, when exposed to the air, split, as has happened to some of the diamonds found at the Cape. This is an additional proof to M. Moissan that diamond is produced under strong pressure. His conclusion is that at the ordinary temper-

ature carbon does not liquefy, but changes at once from a solid into a gas, always taking the graphite form, and that only under pressure does it take the "liquid" form, diamond,

The rest of the lecture was taken up with a hurried review of the other products obtained by M. Moissan by means of the electric furnace, metallic chromium, molybdenum and tungsten, These, with many of the oxides supposed to be irreducible, which have yielded to the furnace, he had on the table in glass jars. He spoke particularly of the excellent qualities of molybdenum steel.

He ran over the properties of the long list of carbides discovered by him, and produced acetyline gas before the audience by putting some lithium carbide into a high far of water, which thereupon bubbled up. After which he touched the gas off with a match, producing a brilliant flame. It smoked so much that after two minutes the jar was removed, and during the rest of the evening smoky filaments kept falling upon the spectators.

The last experiment was the volatilizing of ailica, one of the latest of M. Moissan's scientific achievements. This was done in the electric furnace, a glass globe placed over it catching

the beautiful violet gas as it escaped. At the end of the lecture, which was frequently interrupted by applause, Prof. R. Ogden Doremus proposed a vote of thanks to the lec-turer. M. Moissan, having carried out the mission which brought him to America, attendance at the Princeton celebration as the representative of the Institute of France, will sail for home on Saturday.

Hanged Himself by Accident.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., Oct. 27 .- James Kinney, 60 years old, met with death in a peculiar manner last night. Kinney was employed by John Delaney and slept in the barn. He had sons because and sleep in the barn. He had been on a spree, and this morning he was found hanging from a rear window in the barn. He had evidently attempted to enter the place through the window. When he had got his head through the opening the sash fell on his neck. Kinney must have been too intoxicated to assist himself, and died of suffocation. He was without relatives, and will be buried at the town's expense.

Walder! Gurst Loses a \$1 000 Diamond Pin. A guest of the Hotel Walderf, a woman whose name could not be learned, lost a diamond sunburst, valued at \$1,000, last night between the hotel and Hoya's Theatre. She did not discover the loss of the pin until she took off her cleak in the theatre, The sunburst was not found.

HORSES HOLD UP TWO RAILWAYS. They Raced Three Miles Ahead of a Trais

and Then Got Caught to a Trestle. NYACK, Oct. 27.-Four valuable horses owned C. Rand, Russell Sare's rallroad expert, delayed trains on two railroads near Mr. Ranl's farm at Orangeburch last night, and aused more excitement than had been wit

essed hereabouts in years. As a train on the Erie, running from Spark-I to Suffern, approached Mr. Rand's farm, our of his horses broke out of a pasture lot and made a dash down the track. The horses ran ahead of the train a lively three-mile race. The engineer tooted and tooted, and he slowed own the train, but to no avail. The horses seemed to be fascinated by the headlight of the locomotive, and in these rays they ran. A trestle spans the West Shore Railroad tracks near Orangeburgh. The horses could not keep o the ties, and fell between and remained fast. norting loudly when the train men pried them ut with planks and railroad ties. It was a hard job, and it delayed the train for an hour. The West Shore trains under the bridge were flagged and stopped, for it was feared one of the horses might extricate itself and roll lown on the track below and cause a wreck. mare had one leg broken and was killed. The ther three were somewhat bruised and cut,

but had no broken bones. TEMPORARY SPEEDWAYS.

Jerome and Central Avenues at the Service

of Trotters and Pacers. Alderman Lantry introduced at the meeting of the Board yesterday a resolution permitting porse owners and drivers to speed their animals on Jerome and Central avenues until the new speedway is fluished. The resolution was adopted and was immediately signed by the

THE NAVY REPAIR SEASON.

Depositions for Courts Martial-Examining

Boards - Letters Patent. WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 .- It is the repair season for the North Atlantic squadron, not only on account of damages from the recent storm, but on the general principle of getting the vessels eady for the winter or spring cruise and the long season of manceuvres to ensue. The Indiana was the first of its vessels to resort to the Brooklyn yard, for turret repairs, and then the Maine and the Texas followed for machinery repairs. The Newark, which arrived at Hampon Roads from Gulf patrol duty the other day, is to have her square yards removed and her rig changed to that of a three-masted schooner. Perhaps as much as \$100,000 will be laid out on her. The Castine has left the South Atlantic station for Norfolk, bringing back time-expired men, so that there are on that station only the Lancaster and the Yantic, neither of them a modern steel vessel. As no other ship has yet been ordered there, it is clear that all is quiet in that latitude; but the Castine will go back to Montevideo early next year.

When the spring season opens there will assemble, probably, at Hampton Roads, a fleet of at least fifteen vossels, constituting a fluer mod-

ern array than any yet seen in our waters. The points made by Judge Advocate-Genera Lemly for giving the navy some of the privileges of the army seem to be well taken. One relates to the removal of merely technical charges of desertion in cases arising at the close of the civil war, after faithful service through it. Another concerns the army practice of disnonorably discharging men sentenced to long confinement before imprisonment. It is held to be much better to do this than to carry such men on the rolls, to the exclusion of those that can render active service. Again, he advises that the navy should employ the army practice of allowing depositions to be used in court-martial proceedings.

tions to be used in court-martial proceedings. The reasons for such a practice are evidently stronger in the case of naval offeers, since they may be attached to vessels that are sent to a great distance before the trial is had, and must accordingly remain behind, or else return to the trial at inconvenience and cost to the Government. If this latter is avoided by delaying the trial until the return of the ship on which the witness or witnesses are serving, that may be a hardship for the accused. In the army the depositions of such witnesses may be taken on reasonable notice to the opposite party.

Still another assimilation to the practices of the army is recommended in the case of naval boards for examining and retiring officers for promotion or retrement. Under the naval system there is what the Judge Advocate-General considers to be needless delay and duplication of work. One Board examines an officer for promotion, and if it finds that ne is physically disqualified to perform all his duties at see he must thereupon be ordered before a second Board for examination for retirement, although it seems palpable that the decision of the first Hoard has covered the subject. If, however, the second Board should reach a different conclusion from the first, the officer would be in the predicament of behing neither promoted nor retired, at least until something further was done regarding it. To have two

ferent conclusion from the first, the officer would be in the predicament of being neither promoted nor retired, at least until something further was done regarding it. To have two different Boards on the subject seems unwise.

The recommendation that Congress should provide means for compelling the attendance of civilian witnesses before courts martial stands on rather a different footing from these already mentioned. This latter power is lacking also to courts martial of the army, but Congress is very naturally rejuctant to give military and naval courts compulsory authority over civilians. It is interesting to note that the British Army act makes this provision:

Where any person who is not subject to military law commits any of the following offences that is to say; on being oully summoused as a witness before a court martial, and, after payment or tender of the reasonable expenses of his attendance, makes default in attending; or, being in attendance makes default in altending; or, being in attendance makes default by a court martial to be produced by him; or refuses to take an oath regaily required by a court martial to be produced by him; or refuses to take an oath regaily required by a court martial to be produced by him; or refuses to take an oath regaily required by a court martial to be produced by him; or refuses to take an oath regail required by a court martial to be produced by him; or refuses to take an oath regail required by a court martial to be produced by him; or refuses to take an oath regail required by a court martial to be prod

committed such offence in a proceeding in that court. In this country there may be an idea that the empowering of naval courts to obtain evidence would allow them to punish civilian witnesses for refusing to attend. This objection the Judge Advocate General would obviate by making the witness who refused to anpear punishable only by civil court. It is doubtful, however, whether even with this arrangement the desired legislation will be obtained.

Constitution of the control of the c One further suggestion of interest is that which

From the Detroit Free Press.

They were twins, as much alike as two peas, and even their mother had trouble sometimes to discriminate between them. But a careful scanning of their faces usually decided her, because one of the two wore a serious look, while the other was always smiling. They were five years and a half old and full of mischief.

Iters was a peculiar feature of their characters. The serious boy was bringful of fun, while the one that was always smilling hadn't a particle of fun in his composition.

One day their mother found them in the china cleast, which was a forbidden territors, and both boys had been cating preserves. They were their own witnesses, and neither could prove an alib. From the Detroit Free Press.

prove an ailb.

"I'll whip you both," said the mother, "and not show any partiality. You both look like little pigs."

Off came the maternal slipper, and Master David had a good trouncing, and the mother had seized Claude to give him the same when she was disturbed by a caller, who stayed so long that the punished twin had stopped crying to listen to the conversation.

"Now, Cande, it's you turn," said the mother, and whosk! whack! went the slipper sole, while the wrigging youngster how ad and how ed.

dig log youngster howled and bawled, aint fair," he sobbed; "you got the wrong th'ear, manima." you mean to say, Claude, that you are not Hut the boy kept on howling, and then the other twin said, with a calm intonation that bespoke an unruffied disposition:
"You've whipped lavy twice, mamma: this little sig didn't get any."

and the same of the same was to be a submitted and the same of the same of the same of the same of the same of

TIED UP BY BURGLARS. TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE OF MRS. BRADY IN LONG ISLAND CITY.

Her Rusband Went to a Drug Store for Medicine, and Returned to Find His Wife Lying Bound and Gagged on the Floor-Mrs. Brady Still Unable to Talk,

James H. Brady, a contractor, residing at 363 ockwood street. Long Island City, left his wife and two children alone in the house shortly after 7 o'clock last night while he went to drug store for medicine. He returned in a little over half an hour and found his wife lying on the dining room floor. Her hands were tied be-hind her back with her apron strings, and her handkerchief was rolled up in a ball and jammed into her mouth, acting as a gag. Brady untied her hands and tried to get her to talk, but all she would say was:

Spare my children! Spare my children!" It occurred to Brady that his sudden entrance had probably forced her assailants to rush up stairs. He was without arms and hurried into the kitchen for something to defend himself with. The first thing that met his gaze was a stick of kindling wood, and selzing that he ran from floor to floor and room to room in search of burgiars, but did not find any one. Then he summoned the neighbors, and they sent for the police and a physician.

The Bradys live in a neat two-story and basement frame cottage, standing at the end of a row of similar houses. South of the house is a large vacant lot. Next to the house is a deep excavation that would shelter a dozen men from view after nightfall. That section of Long Island City is sparsely settled, and an army of burglars could flud safe hiding places

A few days ago Walter, the baby of the family, fell down and injured his head. Some remedy was needed last night, and Mr. Brady, after getting his dinner, decided he would go to the Red Cross pharmacy, several blocks away, for it. He left his wife in the dining roots, and as he started to go out she said she would put the children to bed while he was away.

On his way back from the drug store Brady stopped at Doscher's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Second avenue, and only a block and a half from his home. He was in the place a few minutes and then started for his house. He did not meet any one on the way and did not see any one leave the house as he approached it. The fact that the door leading into the basement hall was unlocked did not occur to him as being anything unusual.

There was nothing about the house that suggested the presence of burglars until he entered the hall sufficiently to look into the dining room. Then he saw his wife lying on the floor. Her head was resting near the threshold of the door and her feet were toward the door leading into the kitchen

She lay there as if dead, and her condition gave Mr. Brady such a start that even after the police had arrived he had not recovered sufficiently to give a clear account of what had hap pened.

When a messenger reached the First precinct police station, which is on Grand avenue, and only a little over a block from the drug store visited by Brady, Acting Captain Darcy was attending a Republican meeting a block away, in charge of a detail of police. Upon learning of the assault upon Mrs. Brady, Acting Captain Darcy summoned all the police he could spare and hurried to the Brady residence. He found

it filled with excited neighbors. It was with difficulty that the police obtained even an outline of the incidents preceding and immediately following the assault. Acting Captain Darcy was securing the details his men were scouring the country in search of suspicious characters, but failed to come upon any strangers or others who could not give a clear account of their movements.

When Doctor Neil O. Fitch reached the house Mrs. Brady was in bed, but she was still in a highly hysterical condition. It was impossible to get anything from her that would clear up the mystery. All she would say was: "Oh, that man! Oh, that man!"

Then she would mumble something about her children. The children were found safely tucked in bed and evidently had not been dis-

Mr. Brady told a reporter that he had not searched the house to learn whether anything was missing or not. His desk, which stands in the dining room, he said, had been hurriedly searched through, and a bureau drawer in his wife's room had been rummaged by some one in a hurry, for his wife's watch was lying undisturbed upon the bureau. His wife's pocketbook was missing.

He could not describe the manner his wife's hands were tied by the apron strings. He said;

out in citizens' clothes to pick up any suspicious-looking strangers found in that section

of the city. Mr. Brady was once connected with the Buildings Department of New York. Several years ago his father died, leaving a lerge estate, the bulk of which went to the young man's sister. Brady contested the will, and the action to set the document aside was brought in Queens county.

Recently his sister secured a change of venue to New York city. Brady refused to talk last night, but several of his friends said that the men who gagged his wife were possibly after some papers which Brady kept in the house. They said the papers related to the Buildings Department.

Incorporation of Harper & Brothers. The certificate of incorporation of Harper & Brothers with a capital of \$2,000,000 was filed in Albany yesterday. The incorporators are H. Sleeper Harper, Horatio R. Harper, and H. Sleeper Harper, Moratto R. Harper, and James Harper, subscribing for ten shares of \$100 each. The objects of the incorporation are shown to be the carrying on of the business of the great publishing house in Franklin square, which has decided to avail itself of the advantages of the Business Corporations law of this State, the better to perpetuate its strength and promote its prosperity. The corporation will comprise only the present members of the firm of Harper & Brothers, as it is not intended to embrace any outside Individuals, but is simply designed to fortify the family as well as the business character of the house.

Hair a Ration, Haif a Stomach.

From the New Orleans Times Democrat. Gen. Florence McIver served under Lee dur-ng the late unpleasantness, and he easys that he day when the soldlers were marching along one day when the solilers were marching along a country road after a dinner which was considence in the lack of anything fit to eat. Gen. Lee came across a soldier who was trying to climb up a big persimmon tree.

"Here," said Lee, "what are you going to do there?"

"Going to get some persimmons, General," replied the soldier.

"Why, those persimmons are green," said Gen. Lee.

Gen. Lee.
"Thut's true, General, but I like green per-

at a man a got t assummed to he to the quantity he get. Half a ration,

No Sleeping Lievator. From Town in pica.

Traveller—Can you give me a room for the night?

Hotel Clerk—I can give you a room, but you won't get there to night; it's on the top floor. "APENTA MODEL'S HUSBAND BURST IN

FOUND HIS WIFE POSING FOR THE THE BEST NATURAL

APERIENT WATER. Bottled at the UJ HUNYADI SPRINGS, Buda Pest, Hungary,

the Hungarian Bitter Water A RTIST'S MODEL wanted; good figure required. Call 10 to 12 A. M. Studio 12, 42 West 30th st. Springs, it must obviously be desirable for the medical profession and the public to be assured authoritatively that the first time that same day for the figure.
"She wasn't a professional model," Mr. Drake
said yesterday. "She showed in different ways the working of these Springs is carried on in a scientific manner, and not merely on commercial lines, and with this view the Uj Hunyadi Springs,

from which "Apenta" Water is drawn, are placed under "Walt until you are through with me, she the absolute control of the ald; 'that will be time enough.' Royal Hungarian Chemical Institute (Ministry of Agri-

PRICES: 15 cts. and 25 cts. per bottle. Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.

culture), Buda Pest.

Sole Exporters : THE APOLLINARIS CO., LD. See that the Label bears the well-known RED DIAMOND Mark of THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LD.

EMPLOYED at the German Hospital Gouverneur Hospital, Harlem Hospital, Hospice Français, Hospital for the Ruptured and Crippled, New York Polyclinic Hospital, New York Post-Graduate Hospital, St. Luke's Hospital, St. Elizabeth's Hospital, St. Francis's Hospital, St. Mark's Hospital, St. Vincent's Hospital, etc., and at the leading HOS-PITALS of ENGLAND.

CRIME TO DEPRESS STOCKS.

Linr in Washington and a Confederate Here Declare War on Spain.

While stocks were booming yesterday morning rumors flew about the Exchange that an announcement of an impending war with Spain over Cuba had been received from Washington, and a slump resulted. The rumors could not at first be traced, and many dealers, fearful that there was foundation for them, threw over large blocks of stocks. The recovery was rapid when it was discovered that the rumors originated in what was apparently a bear swindle.

They proved to have been founded on a despatch from Washington which had been received by several leading brokers. Chaunces M. Depew was one of the recipients of the despatch, which read as follows:

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27. Fitzhugh Lee now on way from Cuba. Upon his return this week extra session will be called and war message submitted from President. See letter.

In addition to these despatches, which came in the regular way through the Postal Tele-graph Company, several messages to the same effect written on the sending blanks of the concorn were circulated. These were written in

corn were circulated. These were written in pencil and were marked "copy" in the upper left-hand corner. None of the recipients of the message knew who "L. C." was, and they all pronounced the sender a fraud.

At the office of the Postal Telegraph Company it was said that the original message from Washington had been received in the ordinary course of business, and had been delivered in good faith. An investigation is now in progress to discover who sent the despatch. The nencilled copy of the despatch was apparently written on blanks stolen from the telegraph company. They show that the sender of the despatch had a confederate at this end of the wire.

wire.

The market recovered as soon as the source of the disquieting rumors had been traced.

One conjecture as to the origin of the despatch which was regarded as plausible was that it was the work of an agent for one of the many "bucket shops." As a rule, customers of these shops are long of stocks, and on a bull market the "bucket shops." lose money. Their customers, however, rarsly put in more than one percent, margin, and a sudden break in prices of that much means confiscation by the bucket shops."

All of the employees of the corporation, some that much means confiscation by the buckets

iren Cry for SUPER thome by depliatery. If Pitcher's Castoria. Beauty book for a stamp. Use Facial Soap.

Had a Rough-and-tumble Fight with the Artist While the Woman Hid and Wept -She Had Answered an Advertisement for a Model-Sald to Bear Well-known,

George R. Drake, artist, once an actor who played three parts in one piece, has a studio at \$2 West Thirtieth atreet, where he used to make tchings; now he makes cover designs for weekly papers. Last Thursday Mr. Drake ad-

Ten or twelve called; only one of them was a professional model; none of them displayed charms that fitted with Mr. Drake's ideal. Finally there came one who said that her name was Adelie Revier. She suited, and she sat for

that she was green. But that is nothing unusual. Women who are not professional models frequently want to see themselves in pictures, and offer to pose for artists. The first time Adelle Revier posed, at the end of two hours' sitting, I offered her \$3.00. That is a little higher than the usual rate. She laughed in a surprised sort of way, and put the money one

"Then on Sunday I happened to look out of the window and saw her get out of a hansom cab at the door. A model who put aside her wages and who rode in hansom cabs was a unique figure in my limited experience."

Yesterday, Mr. Drake said, Adelle Revier came to pose for the last time, arriving at 9 o'clock in the morning. After he had been painting industriously for an hour and a half there was a knock at the door, which he answered palette in hand. Mr. Drake says he found a well-dressed, middle-aged man with a sandy Vandyke beard standing in the hallway. The stranger introduced himself, Mr. Drake ald, as a man whose name is known to every-

body in New York, "Then," said Mr. Drake, "he said savagely, My wife is in there,' and he broke through the oor. The model acreamed and ran around behind the dressing screen. I dropped my palette on the window sill-he had pushed me almost across the room-and grabbed him just as he selzed the edge of the screen to pull it down. I caught him about the waist with both arms and slung him across the floor. He got an arm loose and struck me a swinging blow on the cheek. Then I punched his nose and l grabued his cheek. He caught me here. [Mr. Drake pointed to a big square of court-plaster on his left cheek.] The screen came down while we were rolling around and it got ripped pleces. Meanwhile the woman got back among the curtains of the dresser and cried and mouned. Finally I threw him out into the hall and locked the door. Then I turned to the

"'Is this true?' I asked her; 'are you Mrs Blank?' And when she said she was, I just told her to climb into her clothes and get out. She was out in short order, and when I closed the door on her she was sobbing. She was only foolish, that's all. She knew she was beautiful, and couldn't resist the temptation of seeing her beauty on canvas and of hearing people comment on it perhaps."

WORKMEN SHARE ITS PROFITS. Remarkable Success of the Bourns Mills

Treatment of Employees. FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 27.-It became known mong mill men to-day that at a meeting of the tockholders of the Bourne Mills held yesterday afternoon a surprising statement was made oncerning the success of the profit-sharing plan that has been in force at the mills for seven years. During the financial year ending Oct. 15 the Bourne Mills paid to stockholders 18 per cent, on a capital stock of \$400,000. In the same time operatives who participated in the profit-sharing plan got 10 per cent of the profits, or 10 per cent of \$72,000. This amount vas distributed at Christmas (7 per cent.) and just previous to the Fourth of July (3 per cent.) When the plan of profit-sharing was first made public seven years ago mill men here and elsewhere took very little interest in it except to condemn it. It has had a fair trial, neverthe less, and it has gone beyond the experimental stage and is an undoubted success, satisfactory in every way to stockholders. George A. Chace. the Treasurer of the mills, conceived it, and has

which the Treasurer of the mills, conceived it, and has unwillingly been forced into much prominence in economical and social science circles on account of it, Several of the large universities have examined into it with gratifying results, and invitatione to explain it before the Profitsharing Society of Paris, now meeting, were received some time ago.

All of the employees of the corporation, some 430 or more, are eligible to participate, except the Treasurer and head bookkeeper. Each of the participants agrees with the authorities of the corporation and to expect or exact any part of the dividends distributed among employees unless he compiles with the requirements out lined by the corporation. Among the conditions imposed are: An employee must not have quarrolied, seriously, with the overseers or other authorities in charge of him because of idenoses or bad work. He must mot have quarrolied, seriously, with the overseers or other authorities, as in any other banking institution, public or private, where regular and frequent deposits of savings are exacted. Between 200 and 300 of the employees have always participated in the profit-sharing hank considered by operatives and managed by the mill authorities, as in any other banking institution, public or private, where regular and frequent deposits of savings are exacted. Between 200 and 300 of the employees have always participated in the profit-sharing and the result is that the fourne Mills have one of the stendies communities of operatives in New England.

The annuals received by operatives vary greatly. Some receive 86 for the six months, and some receive as much as \$500. These annuals are paid in addition to the regular and even if he could be couldn't and ways appricipated and managed by the schedule of ways and pied by the Cotton Manufacturers' Assectation. No objections were raised at the stan another was if the diagram of the schedule of ways adopted by the Cotton Manufacturers' Assectation. No objections were raised at the stan another was if the dia



DR. FLINT HURT WHILE CYCLING. He Collides with a Wheelwoman in River-

Austin Filmt of 60 East Thirty-fourtn street, while riding a bicycle along Riverside Drive early last evening, collided at 110th street with a young woman who was riding in the opposite direction. The two riders went down in a heap. When the young woman extricated herself from the tangle of machines she declared she was unburt, and she refused either to give her name or make a complaint against Dr. Flint.

The Doctor's right knee was slightly bruised, out after the injury had been dressed by a able to go home on his wheel.

NEW PERILS FOR HUNTERS. None of Them Safe When Bullets Fly Four and a Hair Miles.

From the Chicago Record. MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Oct. 22 .- The deer seaon is already open in Wisconsin and deer are being slaughtered by the hundreds by sportsmen now in the woods. On Nov. 1 the season will be open in Minnesota. Owing to the introduction of the modern, small-calibre, long-range firearms old-time hunters look forward with apprehension to the accidents that are likely to occur. In the window of a Minneapolisgun store hangs a harmless-looking little rifle, to which is attached the significant placard: Range four and a half miles." That simple little announcement means that many men who have heretofore spent most of the month of November in the woods of northern Minnesota will remain at home this year and scan the newspapers for accounts of the deaths of unhappy hunters who have been killed by these terrible weapons. A number of these rifles have been sold, and it is apparent that no man within a radius of several miles of a hunter armed with one of them has any certain tenure of life. In Minneapolls, alone, at least a dozen men who haven't missed their annual deer hunts for several years have given it out that this year they prefer the quiet of business to the hazards of deer hunting with such dangerous weapons in use in the woods.

This is the first year that these rifles have little announcement means that many men who

hazards of deer hunting with such dangerous weapons in use in the woods.

This is the first year that these rifles have been used generally in the United States for hunting purposes, and with those who haven't reflected on the possibilities of their long rance they are extremely popular. The long, small-calibre bullets, steel coated, discharged from these rifles, carry for 800 yards on a dead line. There is no need for adjustable sights with such a powerful rifle, and for that reason, as well as for their comparative chesphese, they are proving popular. A Minneapolis man who used one of these rifles hat year says that he would like to see a law passed forbidding the use of such weapons. His change of heart was brought about by a little experience he had while in the woods last winter.

He was sitting on a log smoking, waiting for He was sitting on a log smoking, waiting for

He was sitting on a log smoking, waiting for his wagon to come up with the simplier, when there came the peculiar moaning sound of the small-calibre buliet. It strucks tree scarcely four feet from Mr. Johnson. He had bardly recovered from his surprise when another bullet passed near his head. The next moment Mr. Johnson was crouching behind a log. After he had recovered his equationity he dug the ball out of the tree and found that it belonged to one of his own men. He learned from them afterward that the man was three miles away at the time the two shots were fired.

"You may think it is a laughing matter," said W. W. Leonard, another well-known hunter, "but let me point out a few facts. The rifles now being soid in Minneapolis and throughout the Northwest have the terrible carrying power

The 7th Floor.

PETER JAMES BREAKS JAHL

HE WAS ONE OF THE MURDERING OF WALKER ADAMS AT BEDFORD.

Past 6 Last Night-Confederates Helped Him - Had Almost Recovered trans the Wound Young Adams Gave Ham,

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Oct. 27.-Edwart Jacques, alias Peter James, one of the notorio Bedford burglars, who was recently indicted in the murder of Walker B. Adams, during the actempt to rob Adams's store at Bedford statt a Aug. 19, escaped from the County Jail here the night at about 6:50 o'clock while a politica rade was passing in front of the Court House, which is directly in front of the jail buildings.

At a quarter of 6 Night Julier Johnson opened the fall door to relieve Daniel Robbins, the day watch, whose habit it has been to quit a few minutes before the night guard took up his watch. At 6 o'clock Johnson returned and passed Jacques's supper into his cell. He again left the fall, and at 0:20 returned with John Breese, the night watch.

Breese passed to the second tier, and glancing toward Jacques's cell, immediately noticed that it was open. Another glance sufficed to show that the criminal had flown. Breese telephoned to Jaller Johnson in the Sheriff's office, who hurried back and let him out. Great excitement ensued upon the discovery

of the escape, and posses of men were hurriedly despatched with revolvers and guns in every direction. An examination of the cell showed that Jacques's supper remained untouched where he had placed it when passed in by Jailer Johnson. How he got out of the cell is a mystery, as the door, which was found wide open, was closed and locked when he received his supper. In the corridor by his cell is a window eigh-

teen inches wide, which was protected with three one-inch bars and a heavy wire screen on the outside. Two of these bars were sawed in two and the wire screen removed as though instrument

A large electric are light was burning directly in front of the window, which is also directly above the jail door entrance. When Jacques came out of the window he grasped the heavy iron arms which supported the light and dropped eighteen feet to the pavement below. He next scaled a twelve-foot fence in Martine avenue, where he entered a carriage, which was immediately driven at breakneck speed down a bill in the direction of the station, where sight of him was lost.

When Jacques scaled the fence but one person saw him. A gardener employed at Bloomingdale Asylum, who was within a couple of hundred feet of him, saw him come over the fence, drop to the ground, get in the carriage and drive off. But, being a stranger, it did not occur to him that any-Word has been despatched to all neighboring towns with a description of the man, and also to Chief Conlin of New York city, whose dotectives have visited Jacques during his im-

How Jacques got the saws to do the work is not known. He has been visited frequently by his wife, who, Jatler Johnson says, was never searched, as there were no women attendants at the fall. He says, however, she was never to

A Mary Market and State of the comprise of the comprise of the compression of the compres been a large increase of Turkish subject 1 inted States, but more particularly of New York. They appear to flind Netty congenial to their development as and as each year. New York gets a large of the new considerable fruit trade of Scheen States, the West Indies, and California. See highly probable that this lide of immigration will rather increase than diminish.